

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

Published by James Harper.

"Truth and Justice."

[At \$1.00 in Advance]

Volume XVIII. -- Number 13.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

Whole Number 897

THE CORK LEG.

We believe that the following admirable story, written some twenty years ago or more, by Henry Gasford Bell, an English author, has not gone the rounds of the newspapers for a long time. It may be well enough to give it a start for the benefit of the rising generation.

Boston Journal.

He who has been at Rotterdam will remember a house of two stories, which stands in the suburbs just adjoining the basis of the canal running between that city and the Hague, Leyden, and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced, to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present anything to do; it is with the old gentleman, her father. His profession was that of a surgical instrument maker; but his fame rested principally on the skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, or disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds, and however desperate their cases might be, were very soon (as the saying is) set upon their legs again. Many a cripple, who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional hit at Providence, for having trusted his making to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted, so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a more commonplace and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And, in good truth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the understandings fashioned by this skillful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself, the more especially if your real toes were tormented with gout or corns.

One morning, just as Master Turningvort was giving the last polish to a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his studio (to speak classically) and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam; so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth with his three-cornered hat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other. It so happened that Mynheer Von Wodenblock had been very laudably employed a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors; but in endeavoring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs by a slight impulse *a posteriori* (for Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations) he had unfortunately lost his balance, and tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, he found, on recovering his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and that he had lost three teeth. He at first thought of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to jail on account of some unpaid debt, leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection that his wife and children were starving at home.

A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indignant poet's head, at the rate of ten stivers apiece, but for which he prudently charged the rich merchant one hundred dollars. The doctor upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was at the time rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon to his pupils. So Mynheer Wodenblock, considering that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk and not to hop, and being perhaps somewhat prejudiced in favor of the former mode of locomotion, sent for his friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the representative with which he wished to be supplied for his lost member. The artist entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on the couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever, but with his unhappy right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious and ashamed of its own littleness. "Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune. It has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion; but let that pass. You must make a leg, and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in

your life," Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs," Turningvort bowed still lower; "providing it outdoes everything you have yet made. I am for none of your wooden spindleshanks. Make it of cork; let it be light and elastic, and cram it full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of this business, and cannot be more specific in my directions; but this I am determined upon, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had, and if I get it from you, your reward is a thousand guineas." The Dutch Prometheus, that, to please Mynheer Von Wodenblock, said he would do more than human ingenuity had ever done before, and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men. This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative as well as practical science—there was a favorite discovery which he had long been aiming at, and he believed he had at last succeeded in accomplishing it that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them anything in the shape of joints, capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system by means of the admirable mechanism of the knee and ankle.

Our philosopher has spent years in endeavoring to obviate the grand inconvenience; and although he had undoubtedly made greater progress than any one else, it was not until now that he thought himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution was to be in the leg he was about to make for Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have alluded, that with this magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artisan again made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Wodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's grey eye, which seemed to indicate that he valued the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality of which he was at length so sure. He untied his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose each was intended to serve.

The evening wore away in these discussions concerning wheels within wheels, and springs upon springs. When it was time to rest, both were equally satisfied with the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain for the night, in order that early next morning he might fit on the limb and see how it performed its duty. Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed, and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstasy, blessing the inventive powers of one who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed, indeed, to act to admiration; in the merchant's mode of walking there was no stiffness, no effect, no constraint. All the joints performed their office without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connoisseur in lameness, would have suspected anything uncommon, any great collection of accurately adjusted clock work under the full well-fashed pantaloons of the substantial looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous occasion by the rapid whirling of about twenty wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would himself have forgotten that he was not, in all respects, as he used to be before he lifted his right foot to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation.

He walked along in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits until he came in sight of the Stadt House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that led up to the principal door, he saw his old friend, Mynheer Vanouthern waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace; and both mutually held out their hands to each other by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be clasped in a friendly embrace. At last the merchant reached the spot where Vanouthern stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment, to see him, though he held out his hand, pass quickly by without stopping, even for a moment, to say, "How do you do?" But this seeming

want of politeness arose from no fault of our hero's. His astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where or how his leg was to move. As long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his tacit compliance with its independent and self-acting powers for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanouthern, but his leg moved on, and he felt himself under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls and houses, but his leg toggled so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on. He began to get seriously uneasy as to the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves. Of this, however, he could discover no symptoms. He happened to be going in the direction of the Leyden Canal, and when he arrived in sight of Mynheer Turningvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out of his window with a face of wonder. "Villain," cried Wodenblock, "come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance! It will not stand still for a moment; I have been walking straight forward ever since I left my own house, and unless you stop me yourself, Heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand gaping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me."

The mechanic grew very pale, he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant to do what he could to ward extracting him from so awkward a predicament. The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg, walking very quick, and Turningvort, being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless, and catching him in his arms lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called) did not succeed, for the innate propelling motion of the leg was so great that it hurried the artist along with his burden at the same rate as before. He set them, therefore, down again, and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow, calling out in the most piteous accents—"I am lost! I am lost! I am possessed of a devil in the shape of a cork leg! step me! for heaven's sake stop me! I am breathless,—I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces? Turningvort! Turningvort! you have murdered me!" The artist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with strained and staring eyeballs looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal towards Leyden and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would permit.

Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set, when the Misses Backsneider, who were setting at their parlor window, immediately opposite the "Golden Lion," drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at a furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath; but without turning either to the right or left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, "Good gracious, was not that Mynheer Wodenblock, the rich merchant of Rotterdam?"

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Harlem were all going to church in their best attire, to say their prayers and hear their organ when a figure rushes across the market place, like an animated corpse,—white, blue, cold, and speechless, its eyes fixed, its lips livid, its teeth set, and its hands clenched. Every one cleared away for it in silent horror; and there was not a person in Harlem who did not believe it a body endowed with the power of motion.

On it went through the village and town, towards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months, years, elapsed, but at intervals the horrid shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes, indeed, which he who was once Mynheer Von Wodenblock used to wear, have all mouldered away; the flesh, too, has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton,—a skeleton in all but the cork leg which still, in its original rotundity and size, continues attached to the spectral form a *perpetuum mobile*, dragging the wearied bones forever and forever on the earth! May all good saints protect us from broken legs! and may there never again appear a mechanic like Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes of so awful and mysterious a power.

"I am what the old women call 'An Odd Fish.' I do nothing under heaven, without a motive—never. I attempt nothing without I think there is a probability of my succeeding. I ask no favors when I think they won't be granted; I grant no favors when I think they are not deserved; and finally, I don't want upon girls when I think my attentions would be disagreeable. 'I am a matter-of-fact man—I am. I do things seriously. I once offered to attend a young lady home—I did seriously; that is I meant to wait on her home if she wanted me. She accepted my offer. I went home with her; and it has ever since been an enigma to me whether she wanted me or not. She took my arm and said not a word. I bade her 'Good night,' and she said not a word. I met her next day, and she gave me a two hours' talk. It struck me as curious. She feared I was offended, she said, and couldn't for the life of her conceive why. She begged me to explain, but didn't give me the ghost of a chance to do it. She said she hoped I wouldn't be offended; asked me to call; and it has ever since been a mystery to me whether she really wanted me or not."

"I once saw a lady at her window. I thought I would call. I did. I inquired for the lady, and was told she was not at home. I expect she was. I went away thinking so. I rather think so still. I met her again. She was offended—said I had not been 'neighborly.' She reproached me for my negligence; said she thought I had been unkind. And I've since wondered whether she was sorry or not."

"A lady once said to me that she should like to be married, if she could get a good congenial husband, who would make her happy or at least try to. She was not difficult to please, she said. I said, 'I should like to get married, too, if I could get a wife that would try to make me happy. She said 'Umph!' and looked as if she meant what she said. She did. For when I asked her if she thought she could be persuaded to marry me, she said she'd rather be excused. I excused her, I've often wondered why I excused her."

"A good many things of this kind have happened to me that are doubtful, wonderful, mysterious. What, then, is it that causes doubt and mystery to attend the ways of men? It is the want of fact. This is a matter-of-fact world, and, in order to act well in it, we must deal in matter of fact."

ELECTIONEERING IN TEXAS.—The Brownsville Rio Bravo, in puffing a new drinking house in that place, says: "To candidates we will say, as the canvass has begun too early for anything but well stuffed pockets, this house offers the facility of getting a good drink at half price, and as likely a vote to boot, as Spence keeps the raw material for both constantly on hand. We believe the rule is getting pretty well established, to sum up at the end of the canvass, and vote for the one who has furnished most of the sinews of war."

Dr. Johnson says: "I know no class of community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves; to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offense; to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own; to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions; their notices must be calculated to please every one and at the same time offend no one."

LAWS OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT.

To repeal the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act for opening and regulating Roads and Highways," passed January twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act for opening and regulating Roads and Highways," passed January twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 7, 1853.

AN ACT.

To fix and provide for the terms of the District Courts, in the Third Circuit, being composed of the Fifth and Seventh Common Pleas Districts of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the terms of the District Court shall be held in the several counties composing the Fifth and Seventh Common Pleas Districts of Ohio, as follows:

In the county of Washington, on the fourteenth day of April.

In the county of Meigs, on the twenty-fifth day of April.

In the county of Gallia, on the twenty-second day of April.

In the county of Lawrence, on the twenty-fifth day of April.

In the county of Scioto, on the twenty-seventh day of April.

In the county of Adams, on the second day of May.

In the county of Brown, on the fifth day of May.

In the county of Clermont, on the eleventh day of May.

In the county of Highland, on the eighteenth day of May.

In the county of Fayette, on the twenty-first day of May.

In the county of Perry, on the first day of September.

In the county of Fairfield, on the fifth day of September.

In the county of Hocking, on the ninth day of September.

In the county of Athens, on the twelfth day of September.

In the county of Vinton, on the fourteenth day of September.

In the county of Jackson, on the sixteenth day of September.

In the county of Pike, on the nineteenth day of September.

In the county of Ross, on the twenty-first day of September.

In the county of Pickaway, on the twenty-sixth day of September.

In the county of Franklin, on the twenty-ninth day of September.

In the county of Madison, on the fourth day of October.

Sec. 2. If from any cause, a failure to hold the prescribed terms of the District Court in any of the foregoing counties should occur, it shall be the duty of the Judges of the District Court, on giving thirty days previous notice in such county, to hold a special term of the District Court in such county, at such time as they shall determine, on thirty days previous notice thereof in the county.

Sec. 3. Should any day named herein for the holding of the said District Court fall upon Sunday, said Court shall commence and be held on the next day.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 9, 1853.

AN ACT.
To fix and provide for the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in the several counties of the second Judicial District of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the terms of the Court of Common Pleas shall be held in the several counties of the second judicial district of Ohio, as follows:

In the county of Butler on the fourth Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of October.

In the county of Darke on the fourth Tuesday of March, the last Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of November.

In the county of Preble on the second Tuesday of April, the third Tuesday of September and the first Tuesday of December.

Sec. 2. In the county of Miami on the first Tuesday of March, the third Monday of August and the first Monday of November.

In the county of Champaign, on the second Monday of March, the first Monday of August, and the fourth Monday of October.

In the county of Montgomery on the first Tuesday of April, the last Tuesday of August and the fourth Tuesday of November.

THIRD SUBDIVISION.

Sec. 3. In the county of Clark on the fourth Monday of April, the third Monday of July and the third Monday of October.

In the county of Greene on the third Tuesday of March, the first Tuesday of August and the first Tuesday of November.

In the county of Clinton on the last Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of August and the third Tuesday of November.

In the county of Warren on the second Tuesday of April, the last Tuesday of August and the last Tuesday of November.

Sec. 4. That whenever the state of business require it, or when it may become necessary from any other good cause, the Judge of either of said Courts of Common Pleas may appoint and hold an adjourned term for the purpose of completing the business of any regular term, notice thereof having first been entered upon the journals of the Court at the regular term at which such adjourned session shall be appointed, and each of such Judges shall also have power to hold a special term of Court within and for any county in his proper subdivision when the same shall be necessary for the transaction of either law, Chancery or Criminal business, and when he shall determine to appoint such special term he shall issue his written order to the Clerk of the proper county, specifying therein the time at which such special term shall begin and the object for which the same shall be called, such order shall be issued to the Clerk at least three weeks prior to the time fixed for the commencement of such special term, who shall forthwith cause the same to be published in some newspaper of the county, and shall also post up in his office a notice thereof, and shall proceed to perform such duties as may be necessary in view of such special term, and the nature and character of the business to be transacted, and all business done at such special or adjourned term shall be as valid as if transacted at a regular term provided for by the Legislature.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 9, 1853.

AN ACT.

To provide for the organization of the General Assembly.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That immediately previous to any regular, adjourned, or called session of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the Halls in which the Senate and House of Representatives are expected to hold their session, to be suitably prepared for that purpose.

Sec. 2. That the certificate of election, from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the proper county, shall be held and considered as prima facie evidence of the right to membership of the person certified therein, to be elected for all purposes of organization of either branch of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. That at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., on the day appointed for the convening of any regular session of the General Assembly, the President of the Senate, or in case of his absence or inability, then the oldest member present shall take the chair and call the members elect to order, and shall appoint from the members a Clerk pro tem; the President, or chairman, shall then call over the Senatorial Districts in their order, and as the same are called the persons claiming to be members shall present their certificates and take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Ohio, and also an oath of office, which may be administered by the President of the Senate, or by any person authorized to administer oaths.

Sec. 4. That after the members elect shall have taken the oath of office, or affirmation aforesaid, if there shall be a quorum present, the Senate shall proceed to the election of a Clerk, and a first and second assistant; a Sergeant-at-arms, a first and second assistant, and the election shall be in the order as above stated in this section, and shall be by a viva voce vote.

Sec. 5. The Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms shall hold their office for and during the session at which they are elected, but may be discharged by a resolution of the Senate; the Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms shall control and direct the assistants in their respective departments.

Sec. 6. At the same time that is provided for the Senate being called to order, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, and in case of his absence or inability, then the Auditor of State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to call the persons elect to that body to order, and appoint from those elect a Clerk pro tem; the several counties of the State and districts shall then be called over by the chairman in alphabetical order, and as the counties are called they shall call the members elect or called; they shall present their certificates, and take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Ohio, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 7. So soon as all the members elect present shall have taken the oath or affirmation aforesaid, if there shall be a quorum they shall proceed to the election of a Speaker, a Clerk and two

assistants; a Sergeant-at-arms and two assistants; and no additional officers shall be elected or appointed in either branch of the General Assembly during the first two weeks of the session, and none after that time unless upon application of either the Clerk or Sergeant-at-arms, in which they shall state the additional number they deem necessary, and if either branch shall pass a resolution that such additional Clerk or Clerks, or Sergeant-at-arms are necessary, then such branch, passing such resolution, may proceed to the election of such additional Clerk or Clerks, Sergeant or Sergeants-at-arms.

Sec. 8. That the Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio, and that they will faithfully and diligently discharge the duties required of them in their respective offices.

Sec. 9. That the Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives shall hold their office for the same time, and be removed in like manner as is provided for the same officers, in the Senate.

Sec. 10. The President of the Senate shall appoint three messenger boys, and the Speaker of the House five, who shall serve during the session of the General Assembly, unless sooner discharged for cause.

Sec. 11. That in all elections for officers of either branch of the General Assembly, a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a choice. But in case no choice shall have been made, on or before the tenth vote, then after that the person having the highest number of votes, shall be declared to be duly elected.

Sec. 12. That whenever, at the commencement of, or during a regular, adjourned or called session of the General Assembly, upon a call of either House it shall be found that no quorum of members is present, or if any member or members shall be found absent upon any such call, the members present shall be authorized to direct the Sergeant-at-arms, or if there shall be no Sergeant-at-arms of such House, then any other person, to compel the attendance of any or all absentees; provided, that if the House refuse to excuse such absentees, he shall not be entitled to any per diem during such absence, and shall be liable for the expenses incurred in procuring his attendance, all of which shall be deducted out of the certificate for the compensation of such member.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 9, 1853.

AN ACT.
To regulate Railroad Mortgages.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where any railroad company organized, or hereafter to be organized, under any law of this State, or owning any real and personal estate therein, which has by virtue of any special provisions in its charter, of the act "regulating railroads," passed February 11, 1848, or of the act "to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852, authority to borrow money, and to secure the payment thereof, to pledge the property and income of such company, every such company may execute a deed of mortgage, or other instrument in writing, for the purpose of securing the payment of the loan of money so made, or the notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness that may be issued by said company, which said mortgage may include the personal as well as the real property of said company.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where a mortgage has been or may hereafter be executed upon any portion of the personal and real property of any railroad company within this State by the proper officers of the same, to secure the payment of any loans of money, or advances of materials or labor made to said company, it shall be held to be a sufficient record of the same, to have the same recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in each of the counties in which said real or personal property may be situated or employed, and said mortgage so recorded, shall be held to be a good and substantial lien from the date of the record of the same in each county where the same is recorded, as well upon the personal, as the real property of said company.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
February 9, 1853.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from a certified copy furnished to me by D. B. HEBARD, Auditor.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Yesterday at noon an affray occurred between the officers of the steamer Hermann, and the crew of the Scott, in which the Captain of the H., was severely wounded. The H., came up on the outside of the steamers, which were so crowded in at the landing that she had no way to make but to "pile to" the Scott. The crew of this steamer cut the hawser, and thereupon the fight commenced in good earnest. The mate of the Hermann was, we understand, also injured.—*Cin. Ex. Thursday.*